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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the UNITED PHESS and NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PHESS IS at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### Cuba and the Sons of the American Revolution.

A welcome answer to Attorney-General HARMON'S letter frowning upon all expressions by American citizens of sympathy with the struggle in Cuba, has been made by the society known as the Sons of the American Revolution. This society is composed of descendants of men who served in the American Revolution. The following result of a monthly meeting will be read uncomfortably in Washington, where the HARMON letter was issued from the bosom of the Administration:

"Resolved, That we express to the people of Cubs, who are struggling to establish their national inde-pendence, the cordial sympathy of the Sons of the American Revolution."

We suppose that if GROVER CLEVELAND had lived in the time of the Revolution he would have avoided entering the army as an improper expression of hostility toward a nation with which the oppressed colonists should have considered themselves at peace. Attorney-General HARMON comes from Ohio, and during the defence of the Union thirty years ago the sons of Ohio were among the most forward in gallantry and patriotism. Probably, like the late Gen. GRESHAM, Attorney-General HARMON was as truly American in mind and feeling as his fellow citizens; but upon his entrance into the Administration all such sentiment had to waste away Mr. HARMON, it should be said, has shown the effect of the peculiar poison of Clevelandism quicker than it was shown by Gen. GRESHAM.

#### The Forces in Cuba.

It is announced at Madrid that 12,000 more troops will start for Cuba next Tues day. This fact is most significant testimony to the great and growing strength of the patriot cause. It is also said that on Thursday a Cabinet Council decided to call out 85,000 men for active service before the close of the year, of whom 24,000 will be sent to the colonies for service there.

Exactly how many troops Spain already has in Cuba it may not be easy to determine. It was said over six weeks ago that Spain had in the island at that time 45,000 disciplined troops, apart from the volunteers, with an additional army corps of 25,000 mobilized, so that by the 1st of De cember there would be 70,000 regulars at hand. An estimate made in the island about ten days since ascribed to Gen. CAMPOS s force, including regulars and volunteers, of about 60,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry, artillery, and engineers. The crews of ships, municipal guards, and miscellaneous forces brought the reckoning above 76,000, and yet we now find 12,000 additional troops setting out to aid in putting down an insurrection, which Spain would have us believe to be hopeless, and to which she will not allow the name of war.

The naval forces that Spain is compelled to employ are no less remarkable. One statement of those either in Cuban waters or about to be sent thither, has put them at gunboats, and launches. As is well known many small vessels have been built in other countries for this purpose. Such forces, aided by the strict watch kept by the vessels of our Government and England against the violation of neutrality laws, will give further indication of the real strength attributed by Spain to the insurgent cause.

But should not the inference be that these Spanish masses will crush out the rebellion? As to that, we have for some time been hear ing of what CAMPOS was to do in the future. The stormy season, now about to close, has been spoken of as the great obstacle to campaigning in the mountain region, especially since the streams were so much swollen But now, it is declared, more vigorous operations are at hand. Conceding to the Spanish forces, regular and volunteer, a total of 75,000 men, not more than one-half may be available for immediate field operations on account of the need of garrisons to prevent insurgent raids, of the depletions caused by sickness, and so on. On the other hand, if we can credit some estimates from insurgent sources, Gen. MACEO and his subordinates have forces aggregating more than 23,000 men, which with those of Gen. Go-MEZ, in Camaguey, bring the total up to between 28,000 and 29,000.

Admitting that these estimates of insurgent strength may be far too high, yet the contrast between the present power of the revolt and that with which it started must be manifest to every one. The forces which Spain continues to pour into the island also tell a story whose meaning is plain.

## Cuba and Ireland.

A perplexing question has been raised by the letter in which Attorney-General HAR-MON, speaking for the CLEVELAND Administration, pronounces it the duty of American citizens to avoid all public expressions of sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists, lest they should seem discourteous to a friendly power and embarrass our own Government. The question is why the proclamation of this extraordinary doctrine should have been deferred so long, and why the application of it should be confined, apparently, to the Cuban struggle for independence.

It was during Mr. CLEVELAND'S first term that the Irish Nationalists' demand for a separate Parliament seemed for the first time to come within measurable distance of fulfilment. In June, 1886, Mr. GLADSTONE brought forward a Home Rule bill, and, although the project was rejected not only by the House of Commons, but also by the electors at the ensuing general election, an eventual turning of the tide was confidently expected, and in 1892 the expectation was shown to be well grounded. Now, it was undoubtedly a political revolution that was contemplated by that bill, its advocates admitting that it would give Ireland local self-government in the largest sense of the word, while its opponents, the Unionists, believed that it would lead inevitably to Ireland's secession from Great Britain and to her assertion of complete independence. Such harmony, declaring his opinion that PAVEY opinion touching it is sound, there can be no

Government of Lord SALISBURY, which was in power from 1886 to 1899, it might hope," said BARNES, the epistolary Repubnaturally regard as discourteous and offenlican campaigner, referring to the candidate of his own party, "he will be snowed under on election day." sive any public expression of American sympathy with the Irish Home Rulers. But that was not all. Not much! The Nevertheless, throughout the last three venes of Mr. CLEVELAND's first term in-Republican supporters of Brother PAVEY numerable public meetings were held in the Fifteenth Senate district established throughout the United States, at which not campaign committee to conduct and suonly was expressed the most ardent appervise PAVEY's canvass, and they placed upon it Brother BARNES, the man who proval of Ireland's demand for a separate wished PAVEY snowed under! We quote Parliament, but large sums of money were the mildly unfavorable comment of our subscribed for the support of the home rule movement in the United Kingdom. Moreover, resolutions highly laudatory of

demonstrations of good will toward the

It may be said that home rule of the type

suppose we look, then, at an incident which

has lately happened under the eyes of Attor-

ney-General HARMON. At the Convention

of Irish-Americans, which was held the

other day in Chicago, the home rule project

was repudiated and nothing short of the

absolute political independence of Ireland

was demanded. Moreover, the peaceful

methods of constitutional agitation were dis-

carded with contempt, and it was resolved

that measures should be taken to free Ire-

land by force of arms. We repeat that we are

at peace with England, and we have treaties

with her, yet it does not appear that the

CLEVELAND Administration was moved to

take any steps through the Department of

Justice to denounce or even to deplore the

public avowal of a purpose to foment and

organize an insurrection against a friendly

power. How are we to explain the Attorney-General's silence with regard to that

Convention at Chicago, when we find him so

outspoken and so peremptory in regard to

expressions of good will toward the Cuban

revolutionists? Is a public meeting on be-

half of the Cuban combatants for liberty

less "discourteous" to a friendly power and

less calculated to "embarrass" our own

Government than was the Convention of

the Irish physical force party at Chicago?

Will it be pretended that the Cubans suffer

less beneath the heel of their Spanish op-

pressors than Irishmen have to endure at

Strange, too, is the tardiness of the Ad-

ministration's discovery that it behooves

American citizens to stifle every public ex-

pression of sympathy with the struggle of a

neighboring people for independence. At

the recent Democratic State Convention in

Ohio, its nominee for Governor, ex-Governor

CAMPBELL, did not hesitate to declare his

conviction that every American worthy of

the name ought to watch with fervent ap-

proval the effort of every American com-

munity to acquire and maintain its liberties

and safeguard its rights. Subsequently, in

the Democratic State Convention of Massa-

chusetts, Mr. Josiah Quincy vigorously de-

fended the right of the Cubans to rebel

against intolerable tyranny, and advocated

their claim to recognition as belligerents.

tions, yet they do not seem to have called

These were sufficiently public demonstra

forth a syllable of reproof from Attorney

General HARMON. Now it is announced

that Governor MATTHEWS of Indiana will

public speech the concession of the status of

belligerency to the Cuban revolutionists.

Will the Attorney-General reprimand Gov-

ernor MATTHEWS for exhibiting discourtesy

to a friendly power and causing embarrass

ment to our own Government? Or is he al-

ready sorry that he wrote the letter to Mr.

Advice to Some Republicans.

There is a suggestive lack of harmony

among the Republicans of the Fifteenth

Senate district, and if the defeat of the Re-

publican candidate is not clearly foreshad-

his party friends, it is only because the Re-

publican majority is in excess of 7,000. A

plain narrative of the difficulty will be in-

the present internal condition of the Re-

The Fifteenth Senate district was carved

out and arranged by the Republicans, who

controlled the Constitutional Convention in

publican majority of not less than 7,000.

this town have been wholly unrepresented in

the upper branch of the Legislature, and

it was the intention and determination

of their leaders to secure at least

one assured Republican district pro-

the recent Republican Senatorial Conven-

the former triumphed and secured the nom-

ination for Senator of FRANK D. PAVEY

Mr. PAVEY, who is an Ohio man, and there-

fore on the ground floor of politics, so to

speak, was the Republican Assemblyman

was no dispute over the regularity of his

nomination, which was on the decisive bal-

Resident in the Fifteenth district, and rep-

resenting it in the Republican State Com-

mittee, is the Hon. THURLOW WEED BARNES,

an epistolary or letter-writing Republican,

as we may add by way of reference, his cele-

brated namesake THURLOW WEED was not.

From the headquarters of the Republican

State Committee on the official paper of the

quiring whether the latter, if elected, would

be guided in his official acts by the Repub-

lican caucus. It was a strange inquiry to

be made by a Republican holding a quasi-

official post in the party; it was a strange

inquiry for a Republican candidate, nom-

diplomacy than vigor Mr. PAVEY responded

that Mr. BARNES had better mind his own

business. Then BARNES answered in an-

other letter, and it is to be remembered that

he is a member of the Republican State

Committee and one of the supervising

trustees and protectors of white-winged

lot secured by a unanimous vote,

WATKINS of Albany?

then to this tale of woe.

at the Atlanta Exposition demand in a

the hands of the present Unionist Ministry

Irish effort for self-government.

esteemed neighbor, the Tribune, on this Interesting performance: the home rule project, and by impli-cation condemnatory of the Unionist "The climax of political entrage was reached in the Twenty-fifth Assembly district on Tuesday evening when THURLOW WEED BARNES, after declaring in the Government's opposition to it, were newspapers over his own signature that he would not support Mr. Pavzy for Senator, was actually put on the District Campaign Committee having Mr. Pavzy's passed by most of our State Legislatures. We were at peace with England and cauvass in charge. Various explanations of the mat-ter have been offered. One is that Mr. Hinders, Mayor Strono's secretary, who is held responsible for the action, since Mr. Biranili, the Chairman, who made under treaty obligations to her; in other words, we bore to her precisely the same relations which we now bear to Spain, which, Attorney-General HARMON says, the appointment, is his lieutenant, has a secret alli nce with Platz. Another is that the Campaign Com should forbid the public expression on our part of sympathy with movements of a ing AMASA THORNTON and Mr. McCann, Paver's rival revolutionary character. Not a word, howfor the Senatorship, will devote itself to bringing about Pavay's defeat. A third, and the most rational, is that the men who are temporarily in charge of the Twenty fifth district Republican politics are afficied with a spasmodic aberration of the brain. To place ever, was ordered or suffered by Mr. CLEVE-LAND to be uttered by any representative of his first Administration by way of depren openly avowed opponent of a candidate in charge of that candidate's canvass is about as ridiculous as cation or rebuke of the repeated public

t is amusing." We summarize: First, Has Job HEDGES the Mayor's secretary, gone over to PLATT? levised by Mr. GLADSTONE is one thing and Was the PAVEY Campaign Committee orabsolute independence is another, and that the constitutional agitation employed by ganized to work for the defeat, not the election, of the Ohio aspirant? Are Republithe Irish Nationalists is a different thing cans afflicted " with a spasmodic aberration from the armed insurrection to which the Cubans have had recourse. Granted; but

of the beain " ? The latter view of the case we should be reluctant to accept as correct, had it not been for the meeting of the BLAINE Club on Wednesday evening. The BLAINE Republican Club is an organization which for the past six months has been disastrously engaged in the discussion of the "color line" in the politics of a district in which the number of colored Republican voters is very large. The BLAINE Club held a meeting at which the course of BARNES was stigmatized, denounced, arraigned, repudiated, attacked, condemned, opposed reprobated, and disavowed by seventeen speakers, the most eloquent of whom was the Hon. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, while the most violent was Major McKELVEY. Major BRECKENRIDGE, another speaker, declared pacifically that "we might as well put BEN-EDICT ARNOLD back at West Point as to allow this JUDAS ISCARIOT to manage this campaign." So the BLAINE Club, the or ganization club of the Twenty-fifth district Republicans, repudiated BARNES as BARNES had repudiated PAVEY, and thus a peculiar condition exists: PAVEY's canvass is in the hands of an arch traitor, and PAVEY's supporters disavow any responsibility for the representative of their interests in the Republican State Harmony Committee. BARNES, they say, is precluding, not promoting, Republican harmony in the strongest Republican Senate district in town!

Unquestionably the position taken by the Hon. JOHN E. MILHOLLAND is sound and defensible. You can't help a candidate by filling his campaign committee with his ene-

mies and opponents. Our advice to the voters of the Fifteenth listrict is to vote for the Hon. FRANKLIN BIEN, the Democratic candidate. He is harmoniously and vigorously supported by every Democrat in the district; he has a campaign committee of party friends: he doesn't hail from Ohio; and, if chosen Senator, there is no pretext or subterfuge under which he can be publicly called to account in open letters of twelve thousand words each by THURLOW WEED BARNES, JOB E. HEDGES, OF AMASA THORNTON, the St. Lawrence county man now temporarily sojourning in this city for his health.

## Women and Social Purity.

Miss HARRIET SHINN, assistant secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, asked the Social Purity Congress at Baltimore to answer briefly the questions, if it is practicable to suppress the vice against which the conference was organized, and "what is the practical way to deal with it?" More than twenty of the delegates agreed in responding affirmatively to the first question, and their reply to the second was: Give women the right of suffrage and enforce the laws governing the evil.' It is questionable if good and pure women

could exert on legislation any more effective influence against this vice than they are now exercising and have always exercised in civilization, by their attitude toward those women who sink into its depths. This Congress has seemed to assume in a general wed by reason of the controversy between way that at the present time social impurity is increasing and extending at a much mor rapid rate than formerly, but there is no acteresting to Democrats, for it is typical of tual evidence to justify such a conclusion. Accurate statistics as to the subject are not publican organization in New York. Listen obtainable, but even the largest estimates of the extent of the evil in this country, which were made by speakers at Baltimore, are far from supporting the theory that immorality is becoming more prevalent here. Albany in 1894, so as to have a sure Re-They make the proportionate number of feminine offenders about the same as it has been For several years past the Republicans of for generations past. Relatively to the whole number of women the professionally vicious are few, or only about one in a hundred, according to those estimates, though, of course, in the great cities where they tend to congregate, they are more numerous proportected by a safe and sufficient majority tionately to the population. But there and from Democratic capture or assault. At everywhere else they are cast out and put under a ban by public sentiment. They do tion, where JOSEPH H. CHOATE and EDWARD not even attempt to defend their own un-LAUTERBACH were the rival spokesmen of | chastity, though they may seek to excuse it the anti-PLATT men and the PLATT men, on the ground that they are the victims of licentious men or have been driven into vice by the hardships of their lives. They are condemned by all other women, and practically they acknowledge that the condemnation is just. It is accepted by society from the Eleventh district a year ago. There generally in the same spirit. Unchastity in women is punished by universal reprobation. Vicious men may take advantage of it, but they do not defend it. It is practised in hidden places and is disreputable.

This result undoubtedly has been brought about largely by the intolerance of feminine unchastity by women. Social sentiment confirms the prevailing, nay, the universal feminine judgment, both the chaste and the unchaste included, that it violates the honor of womanhood and rightly separates Grand Old Party Mr. BARNES indited a the offenders from association with communication to Candidate PAVEY, in and honorable women. In every social condition and gradation the judgment concerning it is the same. Everywhere the unchaste woman, known to be vicious, is frowned upon and spurned. No departure from moral law, unless the high crimes is so severely and universally punished by inated unanimously, to receive. With less | public opinion as feminine unchastity.

the danger to society from this vice is increasing so rapidly that new and sharper measures of restrictive legislation are absolutely necessary to stay its progress, and supplement the prevailing sentiment which makes it infamous? So long as public being the convictions of the Unionist | is "a stuffler and a sycophant." He stated, | such peril. If society were showing a ten- | dent is brief, and leaves the specific cause of the | with much positiveness.

Under such circumstances, can it be that

too, that he would vote against him. "I dency to relax its requirements as to feminine purity, the danger of social destrucwhich some of the delegates at the Baltimore Congress seem to think is now so threatening, would be real; but no such change of sentiment is observable anywhere; and, as we have said, no statistics are at hand to indicate any relative increase in the amount of the viciousness. In times past royal courts in Christendom have set immoral examples, but now there is not one existing from which that noxious influence comes. The society of fashion in this country and abroad is far purer in speech and in manners than a hundred years ago. It is intolerant of proved feminine impurity, and light conduct which once attracted no specially adverse comment, now gives rise to injurious scandal. The im morality of men, tolerated and even excused by less exacting feminine sentiment concerning its practice by them, is more likely than ever before to provoke social reproach. Here in New York, for instance, a notoriou libertine is looked upon with aversion Men are required by public sentiment to be have themselves decently in order to obtain public respect. Vice does not parade itself with its old-time effrontery. The seducer is despised. As society grows more refined under increasing feminine influence, its

moral tone becomes higher. It is questionable if that influence would be strengthened by any mere legislation which could result from the admission of women to the suffrage. As it is, it is of tremendous potency. The punishment of the small vicious minority among women could not be increased in its preventive severity by any laws feminine legislators could pass. The sentiment of women, which treats feminine unchastity as the prime offence against womanhood, is infinitely more powerful than any formal statute for its punishment which they could enact. If they were as unrelenting toward male offenders as they are to ward feminine sinners, their protection of that purity of which they are the exponents, might be even more successful, for success ful it is in an extraordinarily large measure since, proportionately, vicious women are The vice is disreputable, with none to defend it, either man or woman.

#### A Double Launching.

Two of the three new light-draught gun boats which have been under construction at Newport News, the Nashville and the Wilmington, are to-day to take to the water. The third, the Helena, a sister ship of the Wilmington, will follow before long. There is never an addition to the fleet that is not heartily welcome, and these gunboats, although of far less intrinsic importance than the Brooklyn, that was launched the other day, yet have a special sphere of duty before them. They are designed for river service in Asiatic and South American waters. The troubles in China during the last few years have shown that we need vessels there of draught light enough to go further up the rivers. Hence these gunboats were planned and built.

It is worth noting that the Nashville and the Wilmington, although of practically the same displacement, differ much in details. The Wilmington is about thirty feet longer and is also broader than the other boat, but has considerably less mean draught. The draught of the Wilmington is very much less than that of the Castine and Machias, of smaller displacement. and even than that of the little Petrel. It will therefore be seen that they are well dapted for their work.

In other particulars the two gunboats now to be launched differ considerably. The Wilmington's engines are triple expansion, designed for 13 knots, while the Nashville's are quadruple expansion, of somewhat greater horse power, and are to yield 14 knots; but, by means of uncoupling, they can be used as triple expansion when steam ing at low power. These vessels, in fact, are designed in several ways for economical cruising, and they carry a good supply of coal, so that they can keep the sea a considerable time. They have also been constructed at a noticeably low price, and apparently "as low," said Secretary HERBERT in his last report, "as is paid for similar work in France and England." The successful bid for machinery and hulls was \$840,000 for the three, while the limit fixed by Congress had been \$1,200,000.

The Newport News gunboats are not due for completion, under their contract, until next January, and it will doubtless be longer before they are fully ready. But they can be counted upon for duty during next year, and will be a welcome reënforcement to the Asiatic station, where now a

strong fleet is needed. Some Results of Reform In attacking the late Democratic administration of New York's municipal business, the anti-Tammany conglomeration has never minced matters. They have systematically denounced Tammany as incompetent, extravagant, and thievish; morally and mentally unfit to manage the city's affairs. Of the thirty millions or more paid to run the city during the administration of HUGH J. GRANT and THOMAS F. GILROY, the last Tammany Mayors, millions were flippantly said to have been squandered or stolen. These imaginary millions were a factor, doubtless, in the local revolution a year ago. Well, Tammany has been turned out. Nearly a year's experience in running the departments has enabled the reformers to estimate how much money is needed; and lo! in the two departments about which there was the biggest howdedoo, and where the most anti-Tammany mud was gathered. the Police Department and the Street Cleaning Department, more money is now to be exacted from the taxpayers than was spent under Tammany! The Roose-VELT Police Commission, culled from the fairest beds of the reform garden, ask for nearly a million more than was allotted to the last Tammany administration. What the Street Cleaning Department, under Col. WARING, is going to ask for we suppose Heaven alone knows. At least, in all probability Col. WARING doesn't know, nor Mayor STRONG either. Instead of one million, the increase is likely to be two miltions, or perhaps three millions. Such are the sweet evolutions of reform. A Tammany budget of about thirty millions is to be replaced with an anti-Tammany budget of about forty millions.

That of itself should in justice restore the Democratic party to political ascendancy in the city of New York.

One of the most pronounced cases of horse fright caused by bicyclists that we have yet heard of was recorded in Wednesday's SUN. It resulted in the occupant of a wagon being thrown iclently into the road and in totally demolishing the vehicle itself. The horse ran more than mile without even stopping to look around, and then he boited about two miles further in another direction and headed for Central Park. He was finally lost to view, and up to midnight

had not been heard of. All this took place in Harlem at about half past nine on Tuesday night, and was caused by two women on bicycles. The report of the inci-

cree's terror to the imagination of the reader. We are left to conjecture whether it was caused by the fearful pace of the cyclists, their strange attire, or the fact that they were bicycle faces. Perhaps their humpback posture was responsible for the mishap. Can it be that the horse was actually inspired with a sense of fear, or that, scognizing his competitor, the wheel, he was auxious to demonstrate its inferiority? Maybe the dumb animal only wished to show his disapproval of the bloomer, or of some peculiarity

n the women's costume. It is to be deplored that no more details are given concerning the appearance of the women. The accident occurred at night, when the horse's vision of the riders was probably a little imperfect. What might have happened if the trio had met in broad daylight, when each could have got a good look at the other, is hard to say Therefore, whether the horse was justified in his conduct must be left solely to those who were on the scene, and witnessed the affair from all sides.

A revenue duty of 85 per cent. on every article imported into the United States, without any free list or any favoritism to special inerests, would furnish revenue enough for the seeds of the Government, honestly administered.

Bicyclists may be congratulated in that their opposition against certain streets in this city being made too wet to be safe for wheeling will soon triumph. Whether a cyclist rides nuch or little, in addition to the legion of dangers always imminent in threading one's way awheel through the streets of New York. he is constantly exposed to slippery pavements. The amount of friction offered to the tire by a wet surface is not sufficient to insure safety. except with great caution. It is difficult to say recisely which avenue is kept most thoroughly drenched, to the wheelman's eye. If Commis-sioner Waring's order to his foremen of his department is complied with, to provide themelves with bicycles in order that they may cover their sections more rapidly, we may ex-pect reform almost off hand. A few falls of some of Waring's heavy weights ought to omplete the job.

The Mayor of Southampton is a bold man. le was prompt to congratulate Capt. Jamison of the American liner St. Paul on her successful first voyage, and to invite his officers to a public dinner in their honor. Now, will an inquiry be nade in Parliament as to his conduct, with an effort to haul him over the coals, as, in the case of Sir Julian Pauncepore, who, as a passenpraises of her and the American line?

Another great tract of Indian lands may soon be opened to white men. The Commis-sioners appointed to buy the surplus acres of the Blackfeet have concluded an agreement for the purchase of the mountainous region on the west of their present reservation. The strip to be acquired by the Government appears to be nore than three score miles long and from onethird to one-sixth as much in width, and the price to be paid is \$1,500,000. This is not more than half of what the Indians wanted for it, but their estimates seem to have been made on a general plan of asking more than was offered. rather than upon any sound judgment as to the

There is no reason to doubt, apparently, that they get a fair value, all things considered, for their land. While it is thought that there are minerals in the mountains, the Indians could not be expected to develop them, and even the extent of such deposits is a matter of doubt. It is said that care has been taken to keep for the red men the farm and grazing lands, and also the timber areas, except the on the mountains now to be given up. But the right to take timber for their own uses is pre served, even upon the ceded lands, until the latter pass under private ownership. also hunt and fish there while the lands remain public, subject to the laws of the State This last proviso, in view of the recent troubles of the Fort Hall Bannacks, is certainly wise.

Those parts and towns of Westchester county that were recently joined to this city are already enjoying the advantages of the union. The public improvements that have been un-dertaken or are projected in them could not have been obtained apart from New York or

'His dress was florid; a satin cravat of the deepest blue, relieved by embroideries; a green watst coat with gold flowers; a dress coat with a velvet col-lar and satin facings; opulence of white cuffs, ring-in excess; these made up rather a striking whole." The foregoing lines are from a new English book of reminiscences by Sir Joseph Crown They are descriptive of the ordinary dress of CHARLES DICKENS, as seen by the writer between thirty and forty years ago.

'loud," that it would be laughed at by everybody, that its wearer would be regarded as a crank, and that he would soon have to discard it as the only means of saving himself from ridicule or outrage. If any one were to wear i nowadays when sailing down Broadway, tramping up the Bowery, or taking a rest on a bench in City Hall Park, wouldn't there be a crowd around him? Wouldn't there be fun? Both the regular police and the sparrow cops would have to be called out, sure

Yet the famous novelist, the proud and hon ored DICKENS, wore it publicly in Loudon, not so long ago, without disturbing the peace.

On DICKENS's second visit to this country hi dress was more flowery than the ordinary, and it was so even at the DELMONICO banquet in his

We are led to inquire why it is that in our time the dress of every man is so common place, so dull in color, so severe of cut, so baid in its whole get up. The dress of our respected ancestors, three generations ago, had more flourishes about it than has the dress, the men's dress, of our time. The women are more gayly garbed than they were forty years ago; the men less so than they were a hundred.

We wonder that some dandy, if there be in New York a man brave enough to be a real dandy, does not come out and set an example to ordinary folks, who are timid in this matter, afraid they would raise a laugh or a riot if they wore a dress like that worn by Dickens. The garb of this generation of men is monote

# nous and prosy.

Bridges Over Broadway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is con spicuously evident that public safety and conveniencedemand the immediate construction of a temporary wooden bridge across Broadway at Fourteenth street. There is now a continuous pro cession of cable cars to supply transportation along three routes. The dangers and perils to pedestrians at this point increase each day. The hotidays are rapidly approaching. Every New Yorker knows what that means on Fourteenth street between Fourth and Sixth ave nues. If the proper authorities will art prompt ly, instead of waiting until, in some panic-stricken crowd, a terrible disaster occurs, the people, I am sure, will appreciate their care and foresight. There are caough old telegraph poles available to form a skeleton span for the bridge proper, and the approaches, with a little ingenuity, could be made easy of access and ascent.

agenuty, consider a special to the same remarks apply precisely to the The same remarks apply precisely to the reason on the Bowery at Grand street. There reason a similar arrangemen cressing on the Howery at Grand street. There are other places where a similar arrangement would be extremely helpful. It may be said that the police and cable employees have charge of these crossings and are responsible. They do their duty well, but there are periods each day when the pressure overwhelms them. Let these temporary structures be built at this present time. Two weeks would be analye for the work. After they are completed, not before, the whole matter might be placed in the hand of a bridge commission. Then the people could be reasonably certain that their grandchildren would live to see permanent improvements made in the required direction.

CITIZEN.

Assurance from One Side. I wan the Chicago Daily Tribune. "Paw," said Tommy Tucker, "am I descended from the monkeys?"
"Not on my side of the house," replied Mr. Tucker, DEER SLAUGHTERED WHOLESALE. Pot Henting that Threatens to Externi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: While was standing a day or two ago in the railros station at Saratoga Springs, the Adirondack were taken the carcasses of forty-eight deer most of them does, and the rest, judging from their antiers, yearling and two-year bucks. The conductor of the train informed me that lately he had brought down to Saratoga on an averag twenty deer daily, while at North Creek, the northern terminus of the road, every day ther came in three or four wagons containing ter deer each. These were not shipped the Adirondack Railroad, but were car ried off in different directions. When it is remembered, moreover, that this Adirondack Railroad is only one of the many outlets from the northern woods, it is a conservative estimate that fully three hundred deer have been killed daily for the last four weeks. As there were about twenty hunters for these forty-eight leer, they were evidently brought down for sale notwithstanding the law specifically says that hunter "shall only bring out one deer to the settlements of his own shooting." It needs not herefore, a remarkable prescience to forete

a hunter "shall only bring out one deer to the settlements of his own shooting." It needs not therefore, a remarkable prescience to forstell that at this rate a very few years will see the last deer in the northern woods of New York.

Now, if these animals had been killed in a sportsmanlike manner, by still hunting, the deer would have a chance for their lives, and the number sisin would be comparatively few, thus giving them an opportunity to increase for the benefit of all true sportsmen. Instead of which they were all killed by these valiant pot hunters by hounding.

For the benefit of those of your readers who do not know what is meant by heunding, I would first premise that a deer, as soon as he knows that a hound is on his trail, makes for the nearest pond or lake; as a hound generally, though not always, will not pursue his quarry into the water, and thus his prey often escapes him. The manner, therefore, pursued by hunters is as follows: At early dawn the hunters set out from the club house or shanty, each one stationing himself at a different pond within a radius, say, of five miles. As soon as the guide judges that the hunters have arrived at their several rendezvous, he starts out through the woods with a leash of hounds, releasing one from time to time as a deer is scented. The deer, thus pursued, makes for the nearest pond. As soon as the hound is on the trail he utters his peculiar yell, or bay, which is heard for two or three miles, the mountain valleys acting as an immense funnel or speaking trumpet. This baying of the hounds puts the hunter on watch, and soon, a deer rushes by him into the water and attempts to swim to the opposite shore. Even when the watcher sees the deer making past him for the water, does he endeavor to bring him down with a rife? By no means. He coolly waits until the deer is fairly in the water, and then easily overtakes him in a boat and delivers a charge of buckshot into his head at about two feet! Indeed, some of the deer I saw in the Saratoga station had their heads c

the dark forest, into which the hunter cannot penetrate.

The only way, it seems to me, by which this wholesale slaughter can be prevented is for the New York Legislature, following its sister State of Vermont, to pass a law prohibiting the killing of deer for, say, five years, and after that, another law forbidding, under a heavy penalty, hounding and jack hunting in the future. Thus not only will the deer flourish, but all manly lovers of sport will be able to enjoy the hunt. Surely, if you should, in the columns of your able journal, advocate the passage of some such law, it would have its effect.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 15.

# Lack of Sense on the Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I had oc easion to go to Brooklyn over the bridge at ? o'clock this morning. Only one track was in use at that time, and the passengers were landed at the outgoing platform of the gold brick station in Brooklyn. Those of us who and to take the Union Elevated Railroad were ushered up the stairs of the Kings County road, through a long gallery, around a sharp turn, and then down the Kings County road's stairs to the incoming platform of the station. Then we had to climb the usual stairs to the Union Elevated platforms. There was an anapart from our treasury. The residents of those parts of the city appreciate their new privileges as citizens of the metropolis, and do not need to be told of their increased prosperity or their enlarged prospects.

The Brooklyn separatists can learn from them something worth knowing.

"His dress was florid; a satin cravat of the might be ill and the serenity of all the serenity of a

fere with this arrangement. The bridge men apparently didn't want to take the trouble to turn a simple switch. The comfort of persons who might be ill and the serenity of all the others counted for nothing.

Another thing. I notice frequently that strangers alighting from the Union Elevated trains in the new station are utterly bewildered as to the way to reach the bridge or to purchase tickets for it. There is a handsome ticket booth on the platform, and a man may be seen inside of it. There is no sign, "Purchase Bridge Tickets Here." The olace might as well be taken for a starter's office as a ticket seller's booth. A simple sign. "To the bridge," like the signs on the clevated railroads which say "down-town" or "up-town" trains, if affixed to the staircase leading to the bridge, would save a lot of confusion. It ought to be a simple matter to place signs there reading "To the bridge." As it is now, one has to learn the ropes.

It seems a pity that the management of the bridge should be insefticent in the little de-

learn the ropes.

It seems a pity that the management of the bridge should be inefficient in the little details which are a matter of so much consequence to the travelling public, and where the management comes into actual contact with those who have to use that line of transit.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 16. FRANKLIN.

## Mr. Boy's Explanation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! There appeared an article in your paper to-day which comments upon the fact that I have been in charge of the "Shepardite headquarters in Fulton street," and the following statement is made: "It is said that since the headquarters were opened a week ago, Mr. Roy bas n even reported at his office in the Federal building." While your paper is autaconistic to the reform Democratic movement in Brooklyn. I know it is never the intention of a newspaper to publish an erronious statement, and therefore I beg that you will publish the letter, in order that any impression created by the letter, in order that any impression created by office in the Federal huildinger. I have been at my office in the Federal huildinger in a second when absent on account of the death of my accept, when absent on account of the death of my accept when performed my duties, and any political activity that I indulge in shall not interfere with the proper per-formance of those duties. Yours very truly Ros H. Roy. Democratic movement in Brooklyn. I know it is nev

#### Profunity in the Streets. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; For years I have

read with pleasure your paper, which I have always found devoted to pure politics, pure literature, pure morals, and therefore presume to enter in your col unias an oversore presented of profane language.
One cannot walk five minutes without hearing from
the tips of souns and old language that is condemned
by good manners. Christian religion, and, if I mistake
not, by a law of the State. Something ought to be
done to put a stop to it, especially to the missus of the
sacred name.

John E Brown.

Concerning Some Cheaper Cooking, To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: There can b no doubt about the nice cooking of Mrs. Rorer for th class of people for whom she lectures, but what about the working class with small salaries and who really should have good food, well cooked? Perhaps if you would mention it in your valuable and widely read paper some other lady would create a series of cook-ing lessons for us women who belong to the working classes.

A. J. HENDERSON, Brooklyu.

## English as She Is Pronounced.

from the Nineterath Century.
It appears that Byron called himself Byro (Burn) and the family name of Cowper is, orally, Cooper. Cholmondelev is pronounced Chumley: Majoribanks, Marchbanks: Wemyss, Weems; Saint John, Senjon or Singin: Arcedeckne, Archdeacon: Colquboun, Koohoon; Duchesnes, Dukarn; Bethune, Secton; Mer zies. Mynges, Knollys, Knowles; Gower, Gorr; Dal-ziel, Dact; Giamis, Glarms; Geoghegan, Gaygan; Ruthven, Litven: Dillwyn, Dillon; in Abergavenny, the av is not southled; in Hertford the t is elided, and the e is a, as in for, &c. No less remarkable are many geographical names. Circnecater is pronounced sice-ter; Pontefract, Pomiret; Woodmancote, Woodmicket: Hallahon, Horo: Haddiscoe, Hadsker: Ora ington, Gerstun, Gunthwalte, Gunfit; Eckdale, Ash dale: Brighthelmstone, Brytun: Brampton, Brian, Brawn: Utrome, Ooram, Meddiethorpe, Threithrup; Uttoxeter, Tuxter; Pevensey, Pinsey; Rampish, Ransom; Crostwight, Corsit; Holdsworth, Hold comes Cookwood, and Marylebone sounds like Mar

"George, I fear jou are marrying me just because my uncle left me a fortune."
"No, my precious; I'd marry you just the same if some other friend had left it to you!"

PASSAR COLLEGE NOTES.

The Twentieth Century Cinb-Field Day of the Athletic Association.

POUGHREEPSIE, Oct. 18,-Miss Lucy M. on, professor of history at Vassar College, received this week twenty-seven volumes on istory and travel from Harper & Bros. These books are a supplement to the gift made by this firm eight years ago, when a valuable collection of works on history was presented to Vassar College as a memorial of James Harper, one of

the early trustees of the college.

The Twentieth Century Club is the name of an informal organization which has sprung into recognition this week. Its members are all history students who care to attend the meetings. The meetings are to be held on Friday afteroons, when an address will be given by members of the faculty of Vassar College or by nonresident lecturers. The object of the organization is to give the students of history an opportunity to obtain knowledge on special questions of political interest which could not be taken up exhaustively in the general lecture course. The students are indebted to Miss Salmon for the initiative in this movement, and it is to Miss Salmon also that they attribute the origin and success of the Current Topics Club. This latter society is now three years old. A daily builetin of news, foreign and domestic, is posted by this club, where the students have easy access to it. At the meetings of the club topics of general interest are discussed.

The athletic association proposes to bold its first field day on Saturday, Nov. 2. Hasket ball and battle ball matches, bicycle races, 100-yard dashes, and contests in vaulting, jumping, and throwing will be the features of the day. Great interest is taken by all the students in athletic sports, and so far there has been no criticism that the work along the intellectual line has suffered from this prevailing interest.

Mr. Percival Lowell, director of the astronomical observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz, delivered a lecture to the college on "Mars" on Friday evening.

The second excursion to Mohonk was made to-day. About one-half of the senior class and all the freshmen resident on the college campus made up the party. These annual trips to Mohonk are due to the generosity of Mr. Frederick F. Thompson, a trustee of the college. For many pleasures the students are indebted to "Uncle Fred." as their benefactor is familiarly called.

The Vasar Miscellany appeared this week. It of political interest which could not be taken

called.

The Vassar Miscellany appeared this week. It contains an interesting article on "Glimpses of French Libraries," by Miss Adelaide Underhill; 88. Miss Underhill is reference librarian and cataloguer at Vassar College. This seasy is the first of a series of articles by Vassar alumne which the Miscellany proposes to publish this year.

#### JOSIAH O. LOW'S WILL.

Property Valued at Over 84,000,000 Dis-posed Of-Some Will Go to Charittes. Notice was sent to the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn yesterday that the will of Josiah O. Low, who died at Newport on Sept. 16 last, will be offered for probate on Nov. 11. Charles G. Huntington of 36 Remsen street, Brooklyn, and Alfred J. White, Public Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, who lives at 40 Remsen street, both sons-in-law of Mr. Low, are named executors of the will, with a reversionary right to shares in the Brooklyn Trust Company. The value of the property disposes of by the will is said to be between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. A number of charitable bequests have been made, it is said, and the residue has been divided into four parts of \$1,000,000 each. Who gets these four parts is not known, but it is believed that they go to Mrs. Huntington, Mrs. White, and two nephews, Seth Low, President of Columbia College, and William E. Low, a Brooklyn lawyer. There is another daughter and another nephew, A. A. Low. A number of charities will undoubtedly benefit by the will of Mr. Low, and there is considerable speculation as to the way the money so disposed of has been divided.

Mr. Low was a brother of the late A. Augustus Low, and was 74 years old when he died. He was in the tea business in Burling slip, this city, for many years. He was a trustee of the Unitarian Church of Our Saviour of Brooklyn, a trustee of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, one of the first directors of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn, and a director of the Brooklyn Trust Company. made, it is said, and the residue has been divided

#### J. B. HASKIN'S WILL DISPUTED. Two Daughters and a Granddaughter Allege Undue Influence.

Objections to the probate of the will of the late John B. Haskin, commonly known among Tammany Hall politicians as "Tuscarora" Haskin, were filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Elizabeth Murray and Emma F. Wyatt, daughters, and by Joseph J. Murray, a son-in-law, on behalf of his daughter, Amelia J. Mursay. The contestants allege unsound mind and undue influence by Mr. Haskin's son, John B. Hasundue influence by Mr. Haskin's son, John B. Haskin, Jr., and his eon's wife, May. Mr. Haskin died on Sept. 18 last at Friend's Lake, Warren county, leaving an estate valued at \$775,000 realty and \$20,000 personal property. He left to his two daughters, who are contesting the will, \$5,000 each, and to his granddaughter. Amelia J. Murray, who contests by her guardian ad litem. Joseph J. Murray, \$10,000. To his wife Jane Haskin he left his homestead and its furnishings at Fordham and an annuity of \$1,500 a year in lieu of dower. After severs! small bequests to relatives he left the residue of the estate to his son John B. Haskin, Jr. He cut his sons-in-law Joseph Murray, Jr., John Milton Wyatt, and William J. Le Compte off with \$1 each.

## JUDGE HOLT'S WILL.

## The Heire Protest Against the Receiving of the Bocument for Probate.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- On behalf of the heirs of the late Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, Messrs. Shellabarger and Wilson to-day filled in the Orphans' Court a caveat protesting against the receiving for probate of the will so mysteriously forwarded to the Register of Wills on Aug. 24 last, and purporting to be the last will and testament of Judge Holt. The contestants allege that the will is a forgery; that Joseph Holt that the will is a forgery; that Joseph Holt never signed nor acknowledged it; that the alleged attesting witnesses. U. S. Grant, W. T. Sherman, and Ellen B. Sherman, never signed it and were never requested to sign it by the deceased, and that it was not even if signed by the alleged testator, executed as required by law. The caveators further say that even if the will was properly signed and attested, Judge-Holt afterward revoked and annualled it. The caveators asked that the issue thus raised be sent to the Circuit Court for trial before a jury.

## NICABAGUA CANAL COMMISSION. Their Report Will Fix the Cost of the Canni at About \$100,000,000.

Washington, Oct. 18.—It is understood here that the report of the Engineer Commission, which visited Nicaragua last summer, will favor the construction of an interoceanic canal, but that it will not recommend the entire route already surveyed and upon which it is claimed that work costing in the aggregate several millions of dollars had been performed. It is minions of collars had been performed. It is also believed that the Commissioners will fix the cost of the canal at a much greater sum than that estimated by the Maritime Canal Company, whose charter, it is proposed, the Government shall purchase. It is expected that the Commissioners' report will elaim that the waterway carnot be built and the harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts placed in proper condition for a sum much less than \$100,000,000,000.

The Beer Season in the North Woods, TROY, Oct. 18.-The season for deer in the north woods this fall has not been equalled during the last quarter of a century. The deer have been practically saved by the law which limits been practically saved by the law which limits the transportation of carcasses, which in all cases must be accompanied by the owner. On Monday sixteen deer were carried to Saratoga from points south of North Greek, on Friday forty-two, and on Saturday twenty-three carcasses were transported. A party of hunter-cases were transported. A party of hunter-from Chestertown came out of the woods last week bringing with them thirty-seven deer as the result of a ten-days' hunt.

Caps and Badges for Building Inspectors. Inspectors of the Department of Buildings will, on and after Wednesday next, wear, while on duty, caps and badges. On the caps will be a metal plate bearing the seas of the Depart-ment of Buildings, and on the badges the words "Inspector of Buildings."

The State Soldiers' Home Overcrowded. BATH, Oct. 18. At roll call at the State Sol diers' Home this morning there were 1,180 preent and 400 out on furlough. This is a large number than the home can accommodate, and further applications for admission will have to be refused.

#### -No Trust.

I rom Town Topics "When he proposed last night he told me he be actually bought the ring."
"Have you accepted him?"
"Not yet. He forsot to bring it with him."

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. dayn's Expectorant when rayked by a severe cold and it many Lung or Throat aff oftons which sometime follow. This old remedy has met the approval of we generation, and is to-day as popular, safe, and safed ive as ever.—diff.